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Pug Can't Run, Thousands Cheer Ravenel

By ANDREW DELAPLAINE
Staff Writer

An enthusiastic crowd of up to 6,000 greeted Democratic gubernatorial candidate Charles D. "Pug" Ravenel at the state's historic Horseshoe Wednesday night. The crowd, which included many people of South Carolina, cheered the right to run or should not be allowed to be their governor.

"We have a democracy here in South Carolina, and I just can't see why the people shouldn't be given a chance to decide if they want Pug or not," he said. About 2,000 people were gathered when Ravenel made his appearance, coming directly from a meeting at the State House with the governor, but the number grew to about 6,000 in the stream of people.

Can Pug Overcome?

By CARL STEPP
Columbia Bureau

The S.C. Supreme Court unanimously Monday ruled that "Pug" Ravenel, the political underdog, cannot run for his gubernatorial office in the November election. The ruling, which came after a long legal battle, means that the 41-year-old Ravenel, who has been in the S.C. Democratic Party since 1968, will not be able to run for governor.

Ravenel's Resolve Undaunted
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Federal Judges Slam Door On Ravenel Candidacy Bid

DAVID E. DOUBRAVA
Staff Reporter

Milton J. Dukes said Monday in the wake of the state Supreme Court ruling that Charles (Pug) Ravenel is ineligible for the governorship that "for the first time in my life my vocabulary is insufficient to express my feelings." Dukes, who along with Columbia radio personality Ben Dekle, filed the suit which knocked Ravenel out of the race, said, "My sympathy goes out to Mr. Ravenel but it's a job I had to do. I had always maintained that he was ineligible to run under the Constitution and someone had to go out on a limb to uphold the Constitution. I'm not overjoyed," he said. "It's difficult to say."

Pug's Quest Doesn't Stop With Ruling
"My sympathy goes out to Mr. Ravenel, but it's a job I had to do."
—Milton J. Dukes
"I was running and was ineligible, I'd have brought suit against her," Dukes said he felt no animosity toward Ravenel and was so in a chance men's

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"The mission of a modern newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

from a column by Peter Finley Dunn

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In one short week the "Ravenel phenomenon" has been replaced by the "Ravenel crisis" as the number one topic in political discussion throughout the state. The unanimous ruling of the South Carolina Supreme Court that Pug Ravenel does not meet the five-year residency requirement for gubernatorial candidates specified in the state constitution has thrown the entire political picture into disarray for the second time this year. (The first time, of course, was single-member districts.)

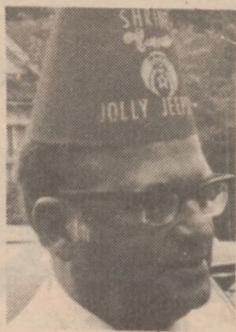
The story is continuing to unfold at a frenetic pace, and it's hard to find anyone who is completely up to date at any given point-in-time. There do seem to be two central questions remaining unanswered as of now. First, can Ravenel survive in any form as a viable candidate in the election? Second, if he cannot survive, then who will the Democratic nominee for governor be?

The answer to the first question is contingent on almost innumerable legal complexities and conflicts. If the U.S. Supreme Court decides to rule on the residency case and finds the state constitution's residency provision lacking by federal constitutional standards, Ravenel may still be on the ballot in November as the Democrats' nominee. The legal experts are currently giving heavy odds against such a ruling by the Supreme Court.

Still, Ravenel may be a candidate if Governor West calls a special session of the legislature to consider an amendment to the state constitution, and if the necessary two-thirds majority can be mustered to submit an amendment to the people for referendum in November. There is political opposition to that course, and there are further legal questions also involved. Even if those obstacles can be overcome, Ravenel could only be a write-in candidate because of the state Supreme Court's order barring the Democrats from certifying Ravenel as their nominee and enjoining the State Election Commission from printing his name on the ballot.

If the federal suit ultimately goes against Ravenel, it will be some time before it is known if Ravenel can still be a write-in candidate. The problem is that the Democrats by law must certify their nominee for governor no later than October 1. If Ravenel can't be certified, the Democrats will be forced to come up with another nominee. If they don't, and Ravenel's write-in candidacy later succumbs to political opposition or legal pitfalls, there will simply be no Democratic candidate.

To deal with their quandary, the Democratic Party's state executive committee has recalled the state convention into special session Sept. 30. The convention must decide whether to nominate someone



THE FOUR ESTABLISHMENT PICKS

...Brantley Harvey, Earle Morris, Robert McNair, and Bryan Dorn

else, under what conditions, and most importantly, who the new nominee would be. Those decisions could be the most important -- and almost certainly the most difficult -- that the party has had to face in some time.

While everyone waits and watches for the next move from Ravenel, West, the legislature and the courts, liberals and conservatives within the Democratic Party are lining up their forces for the convention. Both sides are increasing pressure on Ravenel to submit or support a plan of action at the party convention.

For the conservatives, the old guard establishment, there are mixed feelings about the dramatic turn of events. Most establishmentarians had begun to resign themselves to Ravenel on the basis that his drawing power would help all Democratic candidates generally. There was also the feeling that Ravenel would moderate his "militancy," particularly as he became more dependent on traditional sources of money to cover his primary debts and his general election expenses.

The conservatives can't help but relish the proposition, however, that this unknown quantity may now be out of the running, to be replaced by a more traditionalist candidate. Any of the most prominently mentioned possible replacements would be infinitely more acceptable to the old guard -- including defeated primary candidates Bryan Dorn and Earle Morris, lieutenant governor nominee Brantley Harvey, and former governor Robert McNair.

Should the conservatives be able to unite behind one candidate, that candidate would be the odds-on favorite at the special convention.

To the liberals, such a scenario would be nothing short of disastrous. Most liberals are still holding out hope that Ravenel can remain a candidate -- either as the party nominee, or as a write-in independent. But unless the certification deadline and hence the convention can be put off, the liberals

and Ravenel must face the reality that the convention is going to have to take some action.

The biggest fear of the reform Democrats is that one of the establishment alternatives will wind up at the top of the Democrats' ticket in November. If that happens, they reason that many Ravenel voters will be so turned off that they will either vote for Republican Jim Edwards or, what would be worse, not vote at all. This would be especially bad news for reform Democratic candidates running in other races, principally the House candidates. Maintaining their momentum would be much more difficult.

Most liberals now seem to favor the "provisional" nomination of a replacement candidate by the convention -- that is, with the understanding that if it turns out Ravenel can continue as a candidate, the replacement nominee would publicly withdraw from the race in favor of Ravenel. Most agree that Ravenel could win as a write-in candidate, if that route is legally available.

But the problem arises that if Ravenel is precluded from running even as a write-in candidate, the "provisional" nominee would then become the de facto nominee. Once again, if that person is someone identified with the establishment, the liberals are still "up the creek."

So the search is on to find someone with state-wide credentials who would also be close enough to a "reformer" in his or her politics to keep most of the Ravenel-reform forces together. The only name to come up so far that would fill the bill is Rep. Alex Sanders (D-Richland), a reformer who was defeated in the lieutenant gubernatorial primary by a narrow margin, and an increasingly close confidante of Ravenel in recent days. The push has begun to unify the liberal-reform Democrats behind Sanders as a provisional nominee.

The liberals reckon Sanders has a chance,

(continued on page eleven)

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Pug — from riches to rags?

by Dick Harpootlian

At the beginning of the week, he was the Democratic Party's duly elected choice for governor, the man almost 200,000 Democrats had asked to be their candidate, a new and exciting face who had gathered more national exposure than any South Carolina gubernatorial aspirant in recent memory, a man who had catapulted from political obscurity to a position which could have well ended in a landslide victory on November 5, followed by four years of the governorship.

But wait.

By week's end, his candidacy shattered, Charles "Pug" Ravenel was maintaining a frantic pace, with the somewhat modest goals of (a) remaining in the race, or (b) perhaps even getting his name on the ballot.

What stood between "Pug" Ravenel and the governorship had little to do with meeting the public, news conferences, campaign staffs, money-raising, and television "blitzes" — areas where the Ravenel people had already exhibited great skill. For the past several weeks, Pug and his staff realized that their political fate hinged on a very unpredictable and uncontrollable courtroom proceeding that would take place a full 44 days before the voters would have to flock to the polls to certify Ravenel as the official "winner." Only an unparalleled political mistake or a devastating private disclosure could have prevented a Ravenel victory on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November.

"He's thought of nothing else. It's really got him torn up inside," said a Ravenel campaign operative a week before the now historic, Bloody Monday, Supreme Court decision of September 23. Other staffers indicated that the top brass in the Ravenel apparatus thought of little else besides the courtroom battle.

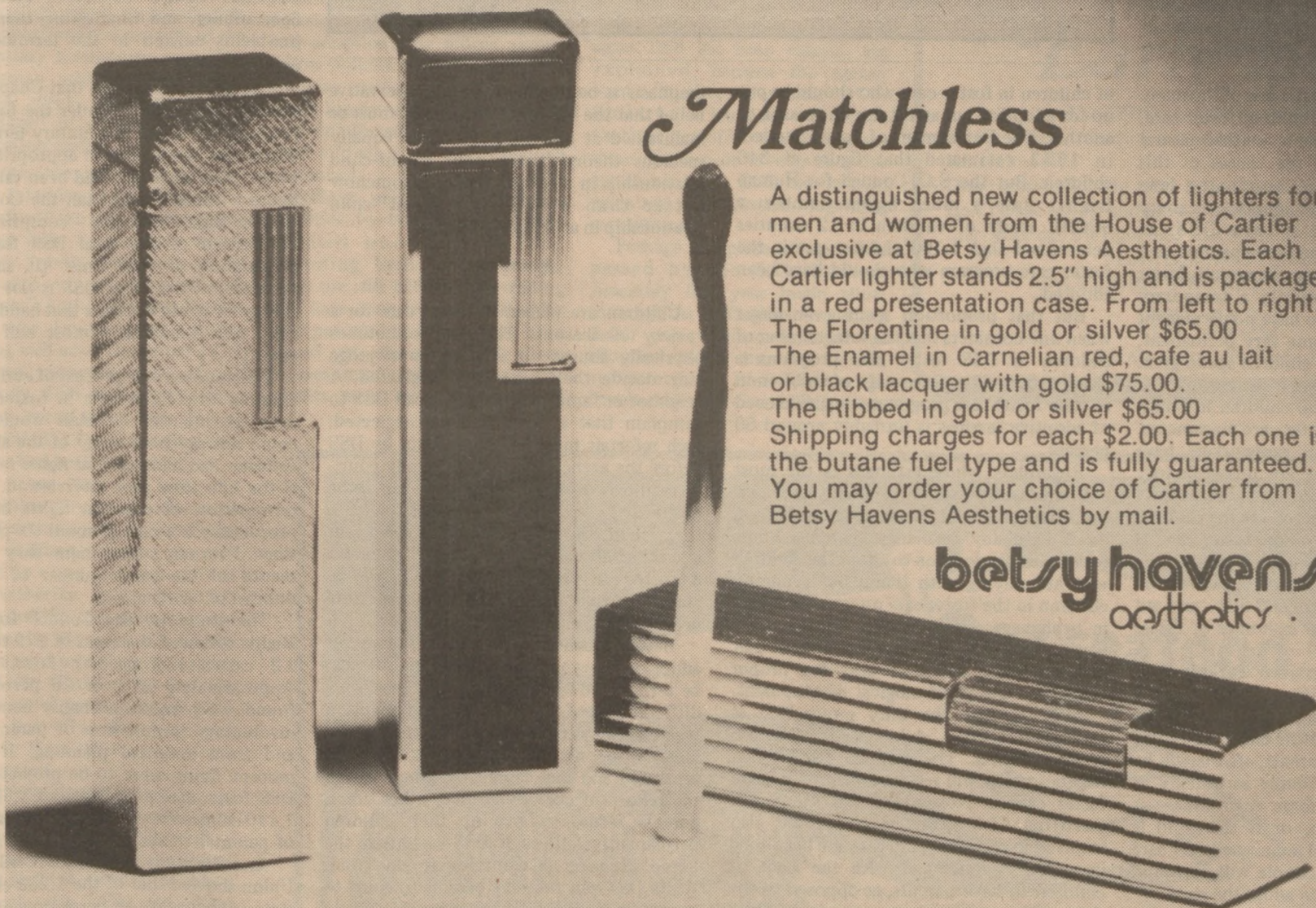
The trouble for the Ravenel forces began on August 20 when the unlikely pair of Ben K. Dekle and Milton J. Dukes plunged them into court for the second time concerning the question of Ravenel's residency. For a group that has had such total success in the political and promotional fields over the past few months, it left them defenseless. Or more precisely, offenseless. There's just isn't a way to spring a "television blitz" on the S.C. Supreme Court.

Dukes had already provided a minor annoyance to the Ravenel forces before the July 16 primary. Dukes, a gubernatorial candidate himself, traveled little, but when he did he emphasized that "There ain't no cottin' pickin' judge in no cottin' pickin' court that's gonna tell me that Ravenel is eligible to be governor of this state." Thus when "Friendly" Ben Dekle of Cayce's WCAY Radio contemplated the suit after Ravenel's July 30 win over Bryan Dorn in the Democratic runoff, he thought it would be nice to bring the suit in the name of one of the candidates. And bring the suit they did.

At 4:20 p.m., September 23, Ravenel's
(continued on page six)



Ravenel speaks to fans at the USC horseshoe



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Escaping the limbo of foster care

by Pat Stepp and Bob Thompson

"Donnie," a three-year-old black boy, has been in a state-run foster care program since he was born. His caseworker in the South Carolina Department of Social Services (DSS) has recommended that Donnie be adopted. But first DSS must terminate the child's parents' rights, in this case using abandonment law to make it possible for Donnie to find permanent adoptive parents to give him the love and attention that his absent parents haven't.

DSS's problem -- and ultimately Donnie's -- is that the state agency is having trouble finding the staff and time necessary to petition the family court for the termination of parents' rights. Even though no one knows who Donnie's parents are, or where they are, they are still the legal parents of the boy until the matter is settled in court. Donnie's caseworker hopes to secure funds from the state DSS office. But even if that should happen, a shortage of black adoptive parents might mean that Donnie may never be adopted.

Donnie is not the only child having trouble finding someone to adopt him.

Four white siblings, aged 14, 9, 8, and 5, are also a part of the foster care program. Their mother is deceased, and their father is in a state mental hospital. Yet before they can be adopted, parental rights (in other words, their parents' legal control of them) must be severed. Their caseworker says, "I would like to petition the court for termination of parental rights, but so far I haven't been able, due to lack of staff and time" within DSS.

"Karen," an 11-year-old retarded girl, had been in foster care since she was four days old. The girl's mother, who is severely retarded, has legally relinquished her parental rights. But Karen can't find anyone who wants to adopt her. Her caseworker explains, "I have decided the child is not adoptable, due to unattractive appearance and mental retardation. No relatives were able to take her."

These children are just a few of the many children locked in the limbo of foster care, without permanent parents -- either natural or adoptive. Some of the causes of this predicament include confusing laws regarding foster care and adoption, scarcity of funds and staff within DSS, an insufficient number of adoptive parents, and more than a little red tape. As a result, foster care, which is theoretically a temporary service for children who have no permanent homes, has often become very permanent, to the point that some children spend great parts of their childhood in foster care.

Approximately 3,500 children in South Carolina are now in foster care placements. That means that DSS caseworkers have found what they feel are unsatisfactory family situations, and the caseworkers have applied to family courts to have the children in those homes placed under foster care. If the family courts agree with the caseworkers, the children will be taken from their parents -- temporarily, at first -- and put either in orphanages or in homes of foster parents.

Then the social services workers have several alternatives. If the caseworkers feel a child's home environment is capable of being improved so that the child can return to his or her natural parents, efforts will be made to reunite the family as quickly as possible. But if the home environment is considered irreparable, or if the child is orphaned, he or she will remain in foster care until -- hopefully -- a couple will be found that is willing and able to adopt the child.

All the above alternatives are hypothetical, and depend on the system functioning smoothly and swiftly. But if the system breaks down (as is often the case, due to red tape and a lack of staff, money and adoptive parents), the child will probably spend much more time in the foster care program than the DSS originally intended. In such cases, foster care is changed from an intermediary step between a broken home and a sound one, and it becomes an end in itself.

Estimates vary greatly as to the number



of children in foster care who should be put up for adoption but aren't, for one reason or another. The Department of Social Services in 1973 estimated that figure at 346 children. But the S.C. Council for Human Rights gave a much higher number; a SCCHR study of children in 12 counties determined that 1,100 children are in the foster care program who should have been adopted.

But that proportion seems even larger when one considers that the total number of children in DSS foster care programs is about 1,500. The percentage of children in all state foster care programs who are in need of adoptive services is probably around 50 percent.

Regardless whose estimate is the most accurate, DSS personnel generally agree that the situation is bad whenever such children don't have any permanent parents. Some foster parents do go on to adopt the children who are staying with them; but generally children in the foster care program, whether in orphanages or individual homes, don't have the stable emotional environment that is necessary at their ages for proper emotional and psychological development.

DSS is not the only group that is concerned with a child's right to good, steady parents. The Council for Human Rights (which will release a major study on foster care in November) and the South Carolina Civil Liberties Union are also involved in the area. And they are becoming increasingly concerned with the right of children to have parents, as opposed to the right of parents to have custody of their children despite deplorable parent-child relationship.

Many people feel the current situation need not exist, if state agencies and foster care institutions would use existing laws to speed up the placement of foster care children in their natural or adoptive families. But a major obstacle, according to some observers, is the prevailing philosophy at DSS that all possible efforts must be made to reunite the children with their natural parents. These critics feel that too much

emphasis is being placed on a conservative belief that the blood-related family must be maintained at all costs, and on an equally specious theory that a poor parent-child relationship in a natural family is somehow better than a healthy "parent"-child relationship in an adoptive family.

Children are placed in foster care for a variety of reasons. They are sometimes physically abused, or a family court judge may decide they have been neglected. A neighbor or family friend might call DSS to complain that a child is being neglected; such referrals must be checked out by DSS before the agency goes before family court. If a child is determined by the court to be neglected or abused, or if a child is abandoned, the court will issue a warrant and the child will be taken in by DSS under its foster care program. Also, a child may be placed in foster care if his or her parents have been declared mentally ill or retarded.

Before a child can be legally put up for adoption, however, the parents' rights must be terminated by the courts. This is often a difficult part of the foster care and adoption process. Sometimes the parents cannot be located; for instance, the parents may have separated and one cannot be found to sign the release of custody. And at other times, parents refuse to give up their children permanently, although DSS feels that the home situation is damaging to the child. While DSS can take the parents to court to terminate their rights, the process is costly and there are many such cases.

Parental rights may normally be involuntarily terminated if:

--a child is declared neglected by the courts, and his parents show little likelihood of being able to provide the child with a home.

--the parents have been declared mentally ill or retarded to such an extent that they cannot function as parents.

--the parents have willfully failed to visit their child or children, at a foster home or

orphanage, for more than six months.

Many people contacted in DSS feel that the laws concerning termination of parents' rights are adequate, but there are others who feel stronger laws are needed. They are sometimes hesitant to use present laws on terminating parental rights, for fear that parents might sue caseworkers for stretching the laws to fit their needs. They consider the laws concerning ending legal parenthood a bottleneck in the adoption process, and would like to see stronger legislation that would enable caseworkers to more confidently get children out of poor home situations.

Barbara Chappell, a former caseworker for DSS, believes that the difficulties in getting children released from their parents' custody and put up for adoption are hurting whatever chances those children might have for a good home life (in other words, for a good adoptive home). Chappell is a child welfare consultant for the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, a national group that is lending assistance to public groups seeking permanent homes for children.

"Until we meet the child's rights," says Chappell, "I don't worry so much about parents rights. I'm more interested in getting children two warm bodies to love them." If those "two warm bodies" must be adoptive parents instead of real parents, she says, that's fine -- if it's better for the children.

As a part of the requirements for a Master's Degree in social work at the University of South Carolina, Chappell studied alternatives to traditional foster home care and adoption. In the part of her thesis that pertained to South Carolina, she cited information from the Council for Human Rights and DSS studies and from interviews with family court judges in several large counties (Richland, Spartanburg, and Charleston) that showed problems existed in the termination of parental rights.

The DSS information that Chappell used showed 346 children under the foster care program for whom involuntary termination of parental rights seemed appropriate but in whose cases no action had been taken. That figure -- much lower than the Council for Human Rights estimate -- comprised about 23 percent of the total DSS foster care population at that time. (It should be pointed out here that DSS is not the only agency in South Carolina that handles foster care, but it handles almost half of such cases.)

DSS is now in the process of evaluating all children who have been in foster care for over six months. Officials would not or could not say how many of the above 346 children had had parental rights terminated at the time they were interviewed. They say termination of parental rights have been proceeding at a rate of about six per month since February, but claim they have no record of the total number of the total number of terminations.

The study by the Council for Human Rights reviewed the cases of 279 children in 12 counties under foster care. Approximately 213, or 76 percent, were found who would probably benefit from involuntary termination of parental rights and from adoptive planning. If that 76 percent figure were to be projected to the DSS foster care population of 1,500, about 1,140 children would be due for termination of parental rights and eventually adoption.

Another study, by the S.C. Civil Liberties Union showed that of the 1,259 children in state orphanages, 48 percent were in foster care due to abuse or neglect, or had parents so disturbed as to be unable to care for them. Forty-three percent had been in these homes for four to ten years, and 43 percent were referred by DSS, many being former DSS foster children.

The study also showed that one-half of the homes had no social worker working with the child or family. Even though many of these children were referred by DSS, and DSS retained the legal custodial rights to them, many DSS caseworkers seldom, if

"We don't want people to think this (foster parenthood) is a short-cut to adoption."

Bentley Libscomb

ever, visited the children in the orphanages or foster care homes. Some homes reported that the caseworkers visited once a year. Twelve of the children's institutions were licensed by the state; five were not. (There is no law requiring state licensing of foster care institutions.)

The ACLU study said that many orphanages were openly opposed to having their staff actively place children for adoption, and prior to the ACLU visit, most of the directors of these children's homes were not familiar with the legal methods of involuntarily severing parental rights (thus freeing a child for adoption). Some directors had not even heard of such laws, the study found.

The real question, then, is why the parental rights of many of these children have not been terminated, so that they could be placed in permanent adoptive homes. The law is part of the problem, at least as far as the DSS is concerned.

Bentley Libscomb, deputy commissioner of DSS, says he feels the laws concerning involuntary termination of parental rights need to be strengthened. "There are loopholes," he says, "and we're lucky we haven't been taken to court."

According to a spokesman in the state Attorney General's office, DSS has not asked for a ruling on the applications and strength of the involuntary termination laws. The spokesman said the laws might "leave some question as to procedure" in some involuntary termination cases.

On the other hand, family court judges interviewed for Chappell's thesis all said the law was adequate. A judge from Spartanburg called the laws "pretty inclusive now, if DSS would only get on the ball and use them." And DSS's own figures show the law as apparently working well as of December 1973 -- at least proportionately, if not absolutely. DSS had initiated only 38 cases, but of those cases 24 had been granted, 13 were pending, and only one had been denied.

But more than the laws, the basic philosophy of agencies such as DSS seems to be the problem. Since children's homes do not consider adoption their responsibility, it is often left entirely to DSS, the state-operated Children's Bureau of South Carolina, and private agencies such as Catholic Charities to find the children good, permanent adoptive homes. But often those agencies are lax in their efforts to perform that function.

DSS feels its role is basically to protect and care for the child until he can be reunited with his family -- with a heavy emphasis on *reunited*.

Ann Sullivan, head of adoptive placement with DSS, said, "Our job is to try and keep the family together." For some children, keeping the family intact means years of foster care, with all its impermanency and insecurity for the children, while caseworkers try, sometimes unsuccessfully, to iron out the problems of the parents.

Sullivan said she didn't have the staff to take care of many adoptions at once, and she wants to be careful about taking those

applicants who have not thought adoption through carefully. DSS, she claims, is after "quality adoptions."

However, Chappell said she feels DSS's idea of "quality" is so restrictive that often children are left for unnecessarily long periods in foster care. For example, she said, DSS caseworkers immediately classify as "hard to place" any black children who come up for adoption without really trying to find black adoptive parents. In contrast, she said, the Children's Bureau of South Carolina has often had much better luck in finding adoptive parents for such "hard to place" children.

In past years, foster parents were not encouraged to try to adopt children they had grown to love while the children were in their foster care. Officials in DSS say, however, that that attitude is changing. Libscomb added, however, that "while we wouldn't want foster parents who were not involved with their children, we don't want people to think this (foster parenthood) is a short-cut to adoption."

But Chappell's thesis concluded that, according to interviews with South Carolina family court judges, foster parents were still not allowed to adopt their foster children. She explained to *Osceola* that while family court judges are technically free to make their decisions concerning foster care and adoption, the judges usually follow policies set by the child care agencies such as DSS. The judges could legally allow foster parents to adopt foster children, but they aren't doing so yet, Chappell contended.

Sullivan said that 140 children in DSS foster care had been adopted since June of 1973, including three sibling groups. There are still 136 children waiting who have been legally released by their parents but who haven't been placed yet, she said. While these figures may make the wait for parents seem long, Sullivan said,



Chappell

most children wait only about three months after they have been released.

For "hard to place" children -- those who are older, some blacks, and children who are mentally retarded or have physical handicaps -- the wait is much longer, and many times these children are never adopted. Sullivan said recently there has been publicity in various areas of the state about the plight of these children, directed at couples who might want to adopt them. But again DSS has been careful, she explained, because the agency wants "quality adoptions." (The Children's Bureau of South Carolina has offered to help place these children or to refer adoptive applicants, but DSS has refused because of a dispute regarding regulations.)

Perhaps one piece of legislation passed by the S.C. General Assembly this year might allow some of the difficulties in getting foster care children released for adoption to be removed. A bill, sponsored by Rep. Carolyn E. Frederick (R-Greenville), was

the required use of involuntary termination of parental rights if it seems appropriate.

The review board legislation also authorizes the right of foster parents to petition the courts in order to adopt a foster child, after the parents have had the child in their home for six months or more.

But Libscomb has claimed that the bill does not apply to DSS, citing a technicality in one article of the legislation. Libscomb did say, however, that DSS would "cooperate" with the review boards.

On the other hand, Rep. Frederick claims the law was "intended to include" DSS, and she says that the bill is "just one step in helping the situation." She explained that the local review boards, made up of interested lay persons, were "intended as a tool for social agencies," and she believes the new law will "move a great percentage of children from temporary situations to permanent ones, increasing the number of adoptions."

So while the new law is not the complete answer to the problems that plague the foster care and adoption agencies, it may at least offer a little hope for the 3,500 or so children who are unwillingly caught up in those problems.

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Ravenel...

(continued from page three)

office was informed of the decision that he feared the most -- that he did not meet South Carolina's five-year eligibility requirement, and that his name could not appear on the ballot. Immediately, he called a press conference to announce that he would continue in his efforts to be a candidate in November. By 6 p.m. that same day, a suit had been filed in federal court in Charleston by one of his supporters, but by later in the week the three-judge federal panel had rejected it outright. Ravenel plans to seek a U.S. Supreme Court hearing on the matter, even though that court does not normally reconvene until October 7.

There are many alternatives being considered by the Ravenel campaign, but all of them encounter the same difficulty -- a lack of time. The Democratic Party must certify its candidate by Tuesday, October 1 at midnight. If the party should fail to do this, then (barring a court ruling waiving the October 1 statute) the November ballots would carry only the names of Republican Jim Edwards and Independent Peggy Jennings. Since the Democratic Party cannot risk not having its candidate's name on the ballot, it has begun to undertake action necessary to getting someone's name submitted by the deadline.

Meanwhile, Ravenel will continue with independent courses of action. The Supreme Court case is a confusing one. The three-judge panel rejected the Charleston voter's suit because of a similar case in New Hampshire where the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a seven-year residency clause similar to the five-year residency provision which Ravenel has been judged not to meet. Several things about the Ravenel case are different, however, and it could make a difference at the U.S. Supreme Court level.

In the New Hampshire case, the candidate who had been disqualified sought to have the state's residency law declared unconstitutional because it infringed upon his right to travel. But the federal court held that the right to run for office is not a fundamental right; therefore the state merely had to show a rational basis for the residency requirement. But in the Charleston suit, a voter is maintaining that her rights as a voter have been infringed. The U.S. Supreme Court regards the right to vote as a fundamental right, a right which the state may interfere with only after showing a compelling state interest. So the much-touted New Hampshire case may not be impossible to overcome or circumvent. On the other hand, it's not likely to happen either.

Another route which Ravenel is pursuing, of course, involves the amending of the state's constitution so that the residency requirement would be reduced from five to two years. Ravenel is using television advertising and press releases plus a massive petition drive to persuade Governor John West that the public backs an effort to reconvene the legislature so they could pass an amendment and put it on the November ballot. Ravenel would run as a write-in in the November election, banking on both himself and the amendment winning. The legislature would then meet and ratify the amendment,

thus Ravenel would meet the newly-adopted constitutional requirements when he was sworn in early in January.

There are problems with this approach, though. Foremost, probably, is the fact that Ravenel has been extremely critical of the legislature, particularly Senate, in the past and many question whether he could get the necessary two-thirds of all the votes needed in the Senate. Secondly, Governor John West, never too eager to play the activist role whenever a passive approach will do, is not exactly elated at the prospect of calling the special session. Senate strongmen such as Rembert Dennis and Marion Gressette have voiced opposition to coming to Columbia. Ravenel's people continue unfazed, but West must act immediately, or his silence will soon make it too late for Ravenel and his campaign to gain anything from the special session.

Even if the amendment were approved by a special session of the legislature -- unlikely at best -- the amendment route still faces a legal contention that Ravenel must be qualified to serve at the time of election rather than at the time he is sworn in as governor. But Ravenel supporters say they are willing to return to court to challenge this allegation. And that's no doubt where it would probably end.

A third alternative for Ravenel -- one which has received little attention -- involves the utilization of a little-known state statute. Under section 23-266 of state law, it provides that if a candidate dies, withdraws or is otherwise disqualified and sufficient time does not remain to call a convention or hold a primary, then the executive committee of the party can name the candidate. The statute further states, "Provided that where such a party nominee is unopposed each political party shall have the privilege of nominating a candidate for the office involved." The statute goes on to state, "If the event occurs less than 45 days prior to the election such office shall not be

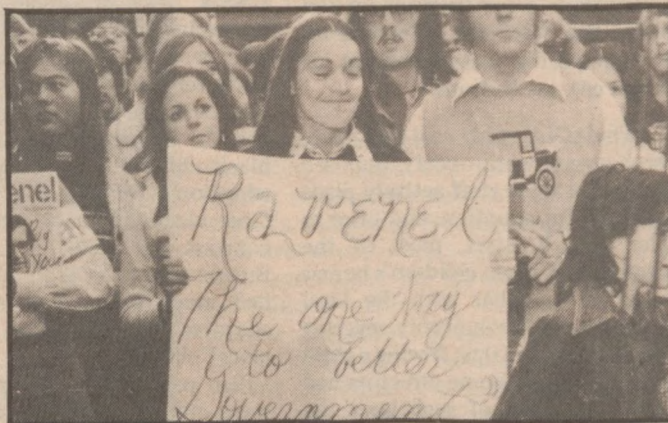
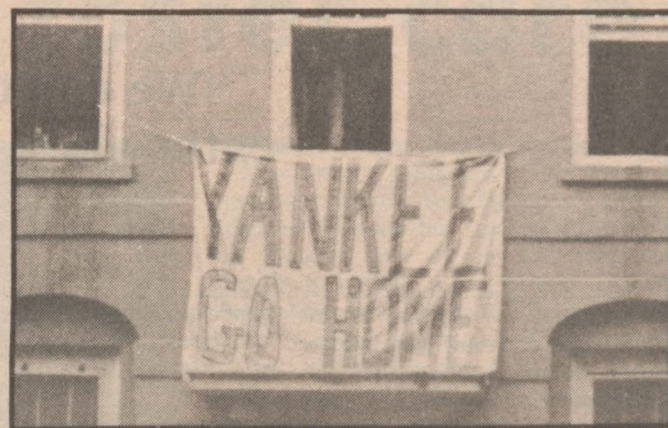
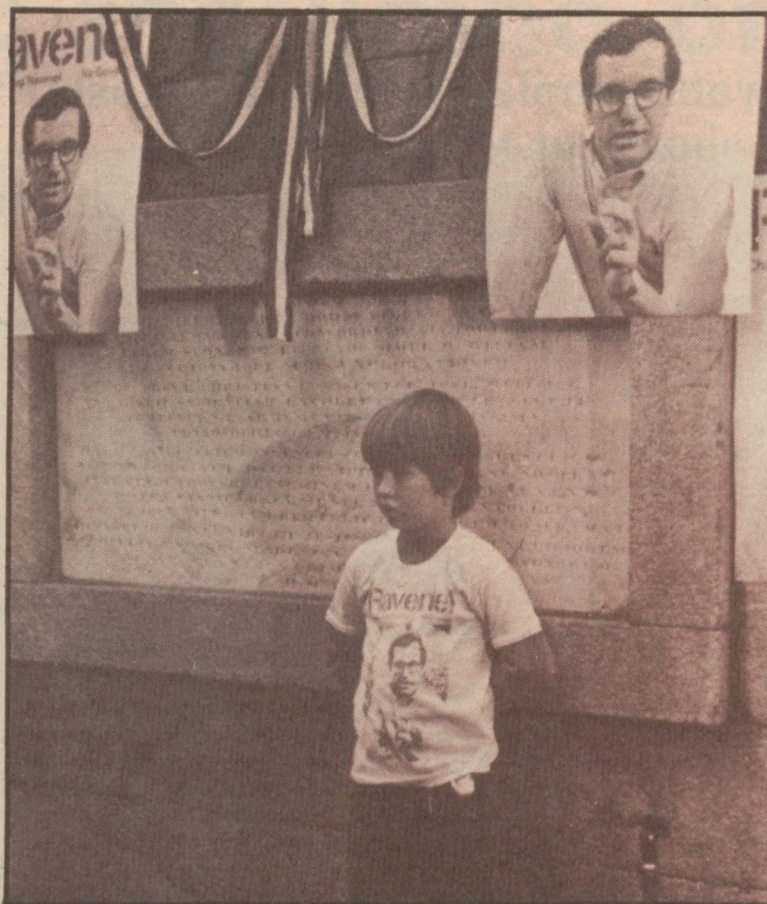
voted on until the first Tuesday in the month following such election and such nomination must be certified not less than fifteen days prior thereto."

Officials in the state attorney general's office and at the state Election Commission have taken a strict interpretation of the statute, reading it to mean that the proviso section applies to candidates unopposed in general elections. There are some legal experts, however who feel that there is a litigable question as to whether or not the 30-day delay requirement could be made applicable to Ravenel's case. Since Ravenel was ruled ineligible 44 days prior to the general election, if this statute was interpreted so that he could fall within its protection, then the gubernatorial election would have to be put off 30 days.

Since this route has not been openly pursued by Ravenel or the Democratic Party, some observers have concluded that the Democrat's legal advisers have determined that there is no litigable issue, but there are indications this may not be the true reasoning behind their hesitancy to litigate.

If this statute were invoked and if a court found it to be applicable to Ravenel's situation, then a curious scenario would unfold. Under the law all other offices would be voted on in November, but the gubernatorial election would be put off until the first Tuesday in December. This means, in many cases, that weak Democratic candidates would have to run unaided by a strong gubernatorial candidate heading the ticket. "And frankly," one Democratic Party official said, "there will be a problem getting the black vote out twice."

But even if Ravenel and the Democrats are hesitant to litigate this issue because of political considerations, several Richland County voters have told *Osceola* they are contemplating a suit against the Elections Commission to force them to delay the gubernatorial election for 30 days.



Ravenel boosters--and boos--at USC

"Hell, the Election Commission is supposed to do this. They have no discretion in the matter and I think even if there is some question as to the applicability of the statute, we ought to at least have that question answered by the courts," said one of the voters.

A final route which is being tossed around by Ravenel and Democratic headquarters would provide a safety valve for the party should Ravenel exhaust all other routes to no avail or if Ravenel triumphs.

The idea is to have the Democratic Convention to held in Columbia September 30 nominate a provisional candidate who, though qualified to be governor and possessing a fighting chance to win in November, would not wage a campaign should Ravenel somehow emerge from the mire with a legal candidacy. The provisional candidate would not be Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn or former Governor Robert McNair, according to one source, because "once you saddle those boys up they're going to run like hell for the finish line and you better not get in the way." For that reason, other candidates are being actively considered. (See *Politicus*, page two.)

With all of the alternatives, each containing a number of legal and political problems, it's easy to understand why Ravenel has not chased many of them down publicly. But the one overriding problem of time becomes increasingly important to the young politician as midnight, October 1 approaches.

Right now the former Harvard quarterback is in punt formation, but trying to figure out whether he can win any of his legal and political battles before he kicks the ball. It's four years until he can play this game again, and Ravenel -- the Harvard footballer, class president, White House Fellow, and Wall Street broker -- is not the type who likes that kind of waiting.



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NATIONAL TOPICS

TRB
from Washington

The parliamentary watchdog

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has unexpectedly become a one-man sentry warning against the parliamentary system. He is an alert sentry. I find two articles by him in *The Wall Street Journal*, another in *The Washington Post*, and now one in *The New Republic* taking me to task. The warning comes at a sensitive moment as Nixon's imperial presidency collapses, and as the same forces that keep American Presidents out of touch with reality seem to be taking effect on decent, modest, lightweight Jerry Ford.

The forces are latent in the process of making an idol of the American Priest-President, and then of pulling the idol off his pedestal. It is a cruel process. "The candidate for the presidency does well to recognize that he is running for a religious office," says Michael Novak in his new book, *Choosing Our King*. And George Reedy in his splendid little study *The Twilight of the Presidency* concludes that "some very fundamental changes are needed in the American political system" -- changes that might be adapted, he suggests, from the parliamentary system.

We have seen five Presidents in this century who have lost the capacity to govern -- Wilson, Hoover, Truman, Johnson and now Nixon. Will Mr. Ford be the next? He will, we fear, if he continues as he has started, unilaterally granting unconditional pardon to Nixon, making him custodian of the telltale tapes, defending the CIA in its plot to "destabilize" the government of independent Chile, and failing to find a foothold for dealing with the economy.

Leaders make mistakes abroad, too. Mr. Schlesinger spends much of his article

warning that the British parliamentary system has its own faults. He deserves thanks for keeping the subject alive. We intended to say, and should have made more clear, that we don't think the U.S. is going to go parliamentary overnight, least of all on the British system. Many U.S. political scientists have tunnel vision and only see Britain or Europe if you suggest a change in governmental style; Canada is too big and close at hand to see. But England has a unitary system; Canada, like the U.S., has a federal system. And we guess that if Canada had had a scandal like Watergate it would have had an almost immediate vote of no confidence, an election, and it would have disposed of the matter in two months.

Mr. Schlesinger makes the same arguments in several of his articles: The loss of a vote of confidence, for example, hasn't overthrown a British government for half a century. We are sure he is right but it is also true that the loss of such a vote just last spring in Canada (also a minority government) produced an election. The threat of an election is always present.

To get rid of a king you kill him; to get rid of a President you impeach, or threaten to impeach, him. But to impeach you have to prove transgressions, whereas it is almost as serious for the nation to have an honorable President in the White House like Herbert Hoover who has lost his authority.

Isn't there some simpler system? Representatives like Henry Reuss, Morris Udall and Edith Green want to initiate a presidential recall power in Congress. As Sen. Mondale said last June, "We should look carefully at those aspects of the

parliamentary system which can be creatively adapted to the American experience."

James Sundquist of Brookings, Charles M. Hardin of the University of Chicago, and others agree. "Under our system," observes Sundquist, "a Neville Chamberlain who sought to appease Hitler would stay in office for his full term, even if that meant losing a war and the very freedom of the nation."

Mr. Schlesinger says the celebrated question time in Parliament isn't all that it is cracked up to be. We have heard Canadian friends, too, call it a "charade." Yet we think that if a back bencher laid down a written question to Prime Minister Trudeau demanding, "Is Canada bombing Cambodia?" and if Trudeau lied (as Nixon did), he would have been ousted almost instantly when the truth came out.

We are not trying to make debaters' points. We agree with Mr. Schlesinger that the parliamentary system is no panacea and that it may be a golden illusion for some idealists. Yet it has lessons that deserve study. One major advantage in Canada (and in other parliamentary systems) is the separation of head of government and head of state. The ceremonial head of state is Governor General Jules Leger, surrogate of the Queen (salary \$50,000); the head of government is the secularized prime minister (salary around \$35,000, plus perquisites) who has none of the symbolism but all of the power. Never underestimate symbols, however. Every American child is brought up to revere the presidential idol; he is as sacred as the flag; Nixon always wore a totem enameled flag in his lapel (thank God

Jerry doesn't). If we had our way we would have some figurehead President, with a big salary and no power, who would live in the White House and lay cornerstones to the awe and veneration of the populace, and lead worship, and we would let some shrewd political leader from Congress head the government, answer opposition questions, consult his cabinet, and fight no-confidence votes. We would secularize the chief executive.

Congress in a year or two, we think, is going right back to the habit of handing over its problems to the President. All the pressure is in that direction.

George Reedy says that he originally intended to end his book by working out "a system of parliamentary government for America." He gave it up because he decided that such a change isn't coming "without a revolution." He agrees with Arthur Schlesinger on this. But for him the failure is extraordinarily dangerous; the system "isolates the man who holds the nation's highest office and shields him from reality." It can't last. This former adviser to Lyndon Johnson gloomily predicts "a man on horseback...In this probably lies the twilight of the presidency."

With all respect to the optimists, I fear we have learned little from Watergate. If an American Fuhrer appears 50 years hence, some enterprising reporter will dig back in the files and remember that it all began in an administration dedicated to law-and-order, and that the precedent for imperial pardon was established to spare Richard Nixon a nervous breakdown.

Jack Anderson

Qaddafi as terrorist

WASHINGTON -- President Ford's inflation fighters are worried that Americans are too deeply in debt. American consumers owe their creditors a staggering \$185 billion, not even counting home mortgages. This is triple the consumer debt only 15 years ago.

Many Americans have their paychecks committed for the next couple years to pay off their obligations. The creeping recession could cause paychecks to shrink. This will make it difficult for them to pay back their borrowed money.

Already, Americans are having trouble paying off their loans. Loan delinquencies have shot up to an alarming 25 per cent. An estimated 165,000 Americans will be forced to declare personal bankruptcy and throw themselves at the mercy of their creditors this year.

It was precisely this kind of credit crisis which caused the last great depression. People couldn't pay their debts, businesses failed and the economic chain reaction spread.

Yet the lesson of the 1930s hasn't changed the borrowing habits of most Americans. Not even sky-high interest rates are keeping them from buying on credit. They are simply taking out longer-term loans. As long as they can keep down the monthly payments, most Americans don't seem concerned about the terrible cost of borrowing.

Terrorist Weapons

Intelligence reports warn that Libya's madcap leader, Muammar Qaddafi, is buying up new Soviet weapons for terrorists. He has ordered sophisticated weapons, including shoulder-fired missiles, beyond the needs of his own military forces. The Central

Intelligence Agency has learned that he intends to distribute some of these arms to terrorist groups around the world.

Qaddafi fancies himself the leader of a world wide revolutionary movement that is both anticommunist and anticapitalist. He is in touch with some of the world's most irresponsible terrorists, particularly Palestinian extremists, who have received arms from Qaddafi in the past.

The Soviets are shipping arms to Syria in huge quantities. Intelligence reports claim some of these weapons were diverted from Egypt, which is now on the Kremlin's blacklist.

In the past, the Syrians also have supplied Palestinian terrorists with weapons. But Syria's President Assad has become more moderate since his dealings with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and has developed a closer relationship with Jordan's King Hussein. Of course, Hussein ranks next to Israel on the Palestinian's enemies list.

There are many more Syrian hotheads, nevertheless, who can be expected to smuggle arms to the Palestinian extremists. Between Libya and Syria, terrorists are sure to get dangerous new weapons.

Rocky In Limbo

Nelson Rockefeller's confirmation as Vice President, we have been told privately, is being held up because of the pardon of Richard Nixon.

The House Judiciary Committee, which must approve the Rockefeller nomination, was particularly stung by the pardon of the former president. Many members felt that President Ford made a mockery of their arduous impeachment investigation with his sweeping action. And there are some bitter

feelings because Ford told the lawmakers during his own confirmation hearings as Vice President that "the public would not stand for" a pardon.

Although the Senate is preparing to hold hearings on the Rockefeller nomination later this month, the House is just getting around to setting the ground rules for its hearings. With their own reelection campaigning to do, the miffed House Committee members will probably stall until after the November elections before acting on the nomination.

Meanwhile, the FBI is continuing its probe of Rockefeller. They have come up with nothing that would endanger his confirmation, but they are now checking out allegations that a Rockefeller-financed operation in Latin America was Communist infiltrated.

Turkish Promise

Turks have promised that they will not attempt to take over the embattled island of Cyprus. Turkish forces have been ordered merely to hold the areas they already occupy.

Secret intelligence reports warn, however, that the Turks will retaliate against Greek guerrilla activity on Greek targets. The intelligence reports, whose information is based on Turkish military sources, say that the response to guerrilla activities will be restricted to retaliatory raids and no drives will be made to capture more territory.

The Turks also assured NATO, according to the intelligence reports, that they would play a greater role in defending their end of the Mediterranean if the Greeks go ahead

with their withdrawal from NATO.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, incidentally, has become a hero in Turkey. His quiet support of the Turkish military invasion of Cyprus has made him popular with the Turks.

Washington Whirl

The arms debate on Capitol Hill has been heated up by a report that the Soviet Navy has surpassed the U.S. fleet in fighting power. "Jane's Fighting Ships," the authoritative British military publication, found that the Russians had more submarines and surface-missile ships than the United States. Defense-minded Congressmen are using the report to call for more military expenditures. But many liberals claim the report is misleading. The U.S. still has an edge in nuclear-powered subs, and in aircraft carriers. The Central Intelligence Agency is in trouble over its role in Chilean elections, but it has also charged with rigging an election in the United States. Some members of the American Foreign Service Association are claiming that the CIA infiltrated their group to insure the election of a conservative leadership....The National Taxpayers Union turned the tables on President Ford recently when he asked federal employees to do without a pay hike to fight inflation. The gadfly group asked Ford to cut his own \$200,000 salary by 10 per cent....President Ford's days as an All-American football player at the University of Michigan have apparently not been forgotten. A presidential aide told us that since Ford became President he's met "at least 300" men who claim to have played on the same team.

Books

From James to Jan, and other tales

CONUNDRUM
by Jan Morris
174 pp.
THE BREAST
by Philip Roth
78 pp.

"What we need is an angel - neither man nor woman - but where shall we find one?"

--Simone de Beauvoir
"The Second Sex"

No man should dispute the purity of another man's life-long passion to become a woman but he might, however, dispute the result--once the surgical deed has been irrevocably done and a book written to confess it. It would be unfair to suggest that *Conundrum* be relegated to your library of verbal Muzak along with Anita Bryant's *Mine Eyes Have Seen The Glory* and *The Autobiography of Dale Evans* just because, at first glance, Jan Morris (formerly James) might seem to be the Jonathan Livingston Seagull of psycho-sexual pathology. This newly created authoress could never be quite as sick as her own sick prose style and transsexual Morris is decidedly not ill; on the contrary, she is as chipper and healthy as the two ladies just mentioned, though, of course, she is likewise as shallow. Literary Providence caused me,

upon completing Morris' book, to toss it on the coffee table and watch it drop neatly beside Philip Roth's *The Breast*: "The story of the man who turned into a female breast." Both Jan Morris in *Conundrum* and David Alan Kepesh in *The Breast* find their "selves" in unusual anatomical envelopes, Morris' being, of course, the simulated female form *in toto* and Kepesh's the huge female breast into which he's exploded through a "massive hormonal influx." One is fact and the other fiction but the fiction might be said to be a parody of the fact before the fact (*Conundrum* was published last spring; *The Breast* in 1972). These little books should be bound back-to-back as a single work, *Conundrum* leading, *The Breast* following, the second providing the bromo for the saccharin of the first.

At the end of *The Breast* David Kepesh, having reconciled himself as best he can to life as a mammary gland, toys with the idea of attaining immortality by touring his freakish form through the carnival circuit. But Madam Jan need not resort to such desperate means. Having as James achieved some notoriety as a journalist who raised travel writing to respectability, she can

employ her forte to take us on a psychic sight-seeing tour of her own plucky resolve, from age three on, to become a girl at least as neat as the Virgin Mary. (She is 48.) But as one reviewer duly noted, candid confessionals too easily turn into self-advertisements and as we peruse slowly through these wonderful pages we suddenly realize that this matronly angel, in her own daft way, exhibits a gargantuan ego.

"The ancients frequently saw something holy in a being that transcended the sexes," she writes. "And sympathetic friends have detected in the heart of my own quandary, some sort of inspiration."

Madam Jan writes "inspiration" because she can't quite bring herself to say the other word outright: "...in the heart of my own quandary, some sort of--deification." Isn't this the word that balances best with the ubiquitous *holy* in the first half of this casual piece of self-aggrandizement? I think so. In fact, the whole of the subtext of *Conundrum* can be found summed up on the very first page of *The Breast* when David Kepesh frankly admits:

"Still and all I would submit to you, in all humility, that some things are more wondrous than others, and I am one such thing."

Girlish fancy takes airy delight in everything. It's this fancy that Madam Jan displays most brilliantly in the recalls of her (then his?) time spent "soldiering" with the Ninth Queens Royal Lancers in WWII. (Yes, Jan is very, very British). Particularly absorbing is the following reverential, if unwitting, parody of penis envy--the best yet on literary record. Writes Jan:

"Tanks in particular... have always fascinated me. They are no more than mobile guns: all of their elaborate mechanisms of propulsion and control, all their tubes, brackets and hatches, fulfill one purpose only, to get the gun to the right place and shoot it straight."

There is ever-present in Madam Jan's butterfly prose this sense of eerie-if-cheery detachment, as if the soul of Truman Capote has been pushed through the pen of Louisa May Alcott. Is it too much to ask that this tank fetish be qualified by some kind of moral perspective--to give this airy delight a little substance? Yes, for Jan Morris, I fear it is too much to ask. One could just as soon expect Anita Bryant to set aside her Florida orange juice and talk about the damage done by napalm bombs. Jan is aware of relevant questions ("Would my conflict have been so bitter if I had been born now, when the gender line is so much less rigid?"); and she makes appropriate points in passing (i.e. that sexual proclivity exists on a continuum). But as Madam Jan admits herself, she prefers to be "cryptic" and to ask

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her to employ the work-a-day tools of objective research in the interests of making a significant statement would be like asking religiosity to develop a social conscience.

It's all inexplicable-- this *Conundrum* with a capital "C"-- totally inexplicable-- the Mystery at the center of which stands James-Jan Morris. Freud once credited the poets with anticipating the discoveries of psychoanalysis and it's easy to believe that Madam Jan has mistaken her private mythomania for the imaginative projections applauded by Freud.

But woe to this androgynous muse who turns from the gods to frivolity! In the way in which *Conundrum* builds to its climax-- both narrative and "philosophic"-- The Mysterious Universal Secret of Gender seems to be forgotten amidst the thrill of first lip stick. The conundrum is crushed by quitting the body to imbibe forever on cultural nonsense-- clothes, cosmetics, spinsterly gossip, a girl's first kiss. You know, *female* things.

No wonder feminists have blown their stacks and refused to let poor Jan into the sorority of womankind. James Morris has tip-toed incognito into the ladies powder room and the *she* that he's become is about as subtle as Charlie's phoney "aunt." Our bromo from David--The Breast--Kepesh is sound advice for Jan:

"You see, it is not a matter of doing what is right or seemly. I am not concerned, I can assure you, with the etiquette of being a breast. It is rather doing what I would do if I would continue to be me."

When Madam Jan was as dull as a dead geranium on the Dick Cavett Show I thought it was Cavett's fault. It was my impression that here was a sensitive and intelligent woman and that, here again, Cavett was a prurient boob. Sucked in somewhat like the groupies to the new guru, I applauded the way in which Madam Jan seemed to have nirvanically transcended the hyper-genitalized Western world; not surprisingly I thought Cavett a boob for undoubtedly speaking to the prurience of Nielsenville by holding until almost the last and so regarding as climactic the question: *Can you have intercourse?* But with the book behind me I now understand that Cavett could hardly be blamed -- for doesn't prudishness love prurience? And what about biology, anyway? What about anatomy and physiology? *What about sex?* Madam Jan may be eminent in her understanding of genital sex as something less than the Alpha and Omega of human existence, she may be incisive to see it as diversion on the periphery of real necessity, and it's certainly her God-given prerogative to abstain completely. But why so fastidiously? Poor Dick's befuddled question would have kept its color had it only been asked at the outset, along with another brass-tacks query: *What exactly do they do to your genitals?* To which Madam Jan could have replied with charming reticence:

"In the male-to-female operation the outer penile skin is inverted like the finger of a glove and pushed into a cavity cut into

the fibrous tissue between the walls of the rectum on one side and the prostate on the other. Since the artificial vagina comes near the prostate the pressure and friction of sexual intercourse lead to arousal and possibly to orgasm." (Donald C. Clark/*Saturday Review-World*)

Well, now we know. But for this lack of clinical frankness we need yet another quote from the great Kepesh and can find none that Madam Jan's neo-Victorian prissiness will allow. Suffice it to say that with every thought Kepesh screams on the manifold possibilities of using his nipple as a phallus, *The Breast* shows the torture of his insularity from humankind. We don't have to indulge in Lawrentian swarm about sensate bodies and the life therein, in order to heap admiration on Kepesh for trying to make contact with the equipment he's got, while disrespecting Morris (whose physical form is her own proud making) for seeing her body as the anchor holding her back from angelhood. Madam Jan need not bother with social ostracism, her theme being, apparently, the surgical culmination of a religious calling. And as she flits off the surgeon's knife in Casablanca she feels:

"...above all deliciously clean. The protuberances I had grown increasingly to detest had been scoured from me."

He may have forgotten that a few rough edges are part and parcel of human nature. *She* has certainly forgotten that eloquent expression of an obsession is its only cure.

-Dan Lackey



Jan Morris

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A Bengali looks at America

by Melissa Pruitt

In the aftermath of Watergate and the wake of ever-worsening economic problems, it is almost refreshing to look at America from another country's point of view. We Americans are often provincial, forgetting to compare our situation with that of other peoples around the world. And though this story is not intended to make patriotic chills run up and down your spine, it tends to illustrate how well most of us fare, comparatively speaking.

Nurul Azam Khan and Abu A. Md. Badruddoza are two members of a delegation from Bangladesh sent to the United States to study the U.S. highway system. They have lived and studied in this country for a year, and for the past two weeks the delegation has been in South Carolina. Unfortunately, according to Khan and

Badruddoza, American citizens do not realize just how good they have it here. As Badruddoza said, "Most Americans are not aware of the problems around the world."

The two men have witnessed a turbulent year in American history. Americans have been hit with higher gasoline prices and lower speed limits that slow the fast pace of life in the United States. Yet in Bangladesh gas costs \$2 per gallon and a 55 mile an hour speed limit is unheard of. There is no need for highway patrolmen and speeding tickets. "Speed is naturally controlled by slow moving vehicles, pedestrians and livestock which gather in the road," Badruddoza said.

Americans have also been concerned by steadily rising food costs. Both Khan and Badruddoza were sympathetic with the

problem saying they had noticed an increase when doing their own grocery shopping here. Yet in Bangladesh the food situation is much more severe. The Bengalis do not produce enough food to feed their own people. This summer floods covered almost 75 percent of the land, further aggravating the food crisis. Bangladesh is still highly dependent on foreign aid.

The 1971 war for independence actually began on March 20 with a "crackdown" by West Pakistan government forces in Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan. The atrocities of the period are for the most part unknown in the United States. "Your talk about My Lai in this country. In my country there have been many My Lais," Khan said.

The Bengalis had their counterpart to the Kent State massacre of 1970. In the nine month period from March to December 1971, hundreds of university students were slaughtered. Professors, doctors and other professionals also lost their lives. Both Khan and Badruddoza had relatives that were killed in cold blood.

The personal tragedies faced by these two men and many more Bengalis is something alien to most Americans. Badruddoza told of fleeing to the country with his wife and two children, one of whom was an infant. He had the equivalent of 50 American dollars. When this money ran out he was forced to return to the city where he could make a living. He was torn by his patriotism for Bangladesh and his duty as a father. Badruddoza got a job with the West Pakistanis, but he



Khan

gave inside information to the liberation forces. He said, "I lied to them (the West Pakistanis). I had to or they would have killed me."

Khan said he went to visit his parents several months after the March "crackdown." A man had been hung in the middle of the city. On his body was a sign which said this will happen to anyone who supports the liberation movement. "The body hung there as an example to all and no one was allowed to remove it," Khan said.

Although Bangladesh's troubles have far from ended, the country is a leader in some respects. Many nations stand to learn a great deal from at least one Bengali example. They seem to have their priorities straight. Feeding the people and building the economy are the number one problems to be solved. "The leaders see no reason to develop nuclear arms when there is not enough bread for all the people," said Badruddoza. It is ironic that this infant nation has a more mature approach to living than the richer and far more highly developed countries inhabiting the community of nations.

Both Khan and Badruddoza are civil engineers, a lucrative field in the United States. However, when asked whether they would like to live here, both men replied with conviction. Khan said, "Personally I could live better here, but I feel I have a duty to my country."

Badruddoza agreed saying, "There is much to be done there."

Most surprising were the Bengalis' comments on what they liked least in the United States. Instead of choosing bigotry, crime, corruption, etc., they both said they disliked the treatment of the elderly most of all. "The feeling of helplessness in old age, even when there are young people - that is the thing I do not like. Old people want affection, the touch of children, they don't get that here," Khan said. According to the Islamic faith, the major religion of Bangladesh, the elder members of society are highly respected. It is essential to obey parents in Islamic law, especially the mother. The Muslims believe disobeying one's mother is the sure way to hell. Khan said a popular Muslim expression is, "Heaven lies under the feet of your mother."

But Khan and Badruddoza were for the most part impressed with the United States. Our system of government received their highest praise. The two have followed the events of Watergate closely. The peaceful, easy transition from one administration to another was something few countries could boast, according to the Bengalis. "I like the democracy in this country. It is really tremendous. I want that our people have this kind of democracy and the rights of the people here," Khan explained. ■



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Events/entertainment

(continued from page twelve)

CAMPUS FILMS

These movies are free to students Saturday through Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday, there is a \$1 charge. Non-students admitted as guests of students only. All films begin at 7 and 9:30.

Friday, September 27

"The Candidate"

Saturday, September 28

"King and Country"

Sunday, September 29

"Carefree"

Monday, September 30

"Sylvia Scarlet"

Tuesday, October 1

"The Youth of Maxium"

Wednesday, October 2

"Suboteur"

Thursday, October 3

"State of Siege"

art

Walt Turbeville, noted Columbia artist, is exhibiting his work at 2706 Devine Street until September 28. Turbeville is best known for his South Carolina landscape scenes. All proceeds will go to the Babcock Center for retarded children.

Reflections, an exhibit of color photographs by Daniel Farber will be on display in the East and West Galleries of the Columbia Museum from October 4 through November 3.

Paintings by Edna Hibell will be on exhibit in the Trustees Corridor of the Columbia Museum of Art from October 6 through November 3.

Paintings, an exhibit of the work of Larry Connatser, can be seen in the Columbia Museum's North Gallery from October 6 to October 27.

The Clemson Art Faculty is showing its work at Clemson's Lee Hall Gallery through October 11.

Pueblo Pottery of New Mexico is on exhibit at Clemson University's Lee Hall Gallery through October 11. The exhibit features 35 examples of contemporary pottery made by the master potters of the New Mexican pueblos.

theatre

Workshop Theatre opens its eighth season with the musical *Godspell*. The show will run from October 1 through October 12. For reservations and further information call the theatre, 252-5756.

The University Theatre presents *Purlie* on October 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Show time is 8:15 at Drayton Hall. Tickets are \$1 for students, \$2 for faculty and staff and \$3 for all others. Art

Town Theatre's first production this fall is *The Man of La Mancha*. The musical will be performed each evening at 8:30, except Monday, and on Sundays at 3 p.m. from September 27 to October 12. Tickets are \$5 for adults and \$3 for students.

specials

The League of Women Voters will hold its fall state conference on Thursday, October 3 at the Hilton Town House on Gervais Street. The conference is scheduled from 9:30 to 3:30 and a fee of \$4 will cover registration, coffee and lunch. Reservations are due at the League office by Monday, September 30 and can be made by calling 252-2647.

music

Lanny Palmer, assistant professor of music, will present a recital at Columbia College on September 30.

Clemson's Music Department will present the second in its *Chamber Music Series*. A recital by soprano Charlotte Weaver and the piano team of Lillian Harder and Alice Cash will be given on October 3 at 8 p.m. at Daniel Hall Auditorium. Theatre

A Tribute to Duke will be brought to Carolina Coliseum October 1 by the Duke Ellington Orchestra. Directed by Duke Ellington's son Mercer, the orchestra's 8:15 p.m. appearance is sponsored by the University of South Carolina University Union Cultural Series Committee. General admission tickets are available to the public at \$5 and may be purchased at the Carolina Coliseum or at the Russell House box offices. All USC I.D. holders will be admitted free of charge.

classes

The University of South Carolina Division of Continuing Education will offer several courses this fall. For further information on any of the courses listed contact the University's Division of Continuing Education or call 777-2589.

Mathematics Review will be offered from October 1-December 3, 1974. The class will meet from 7-9 p.m. in Room 1024 in Carolina Coliseum on Tuesdays. Tuition for the course is \$40. Each student will be given temporary parking decals entitling him to park in lots near the class meeting place. *Pre-College English Review* will be offered from October 3-December 12, 1974. The course will meet in room 1024 of the Carolina Coliseum from 7-9 on Thursdays. Tuition is \$40. A *Holiday Workshop* will be offered twice this fall-- October 7 and 9 and October 14 and 16. Both sessions of the course will meet Mondays and Wednesdays from 7-9 p.m. in the Keystone room, Capstone House. Advance registration by mail is required and enrollment for either session is limited to 25 persons per session. Tuition is \$5 per person. *Assertive Training for Women* will be offered in four sessions.

A short course in *Creative Outdoor Writing* will be offered by the University.

Politicus

(Continued from page two)

however, only if they can achieve near-unanimity among themselves on his choice, and if Ravenel can be convinced to apply appropriate pressure for Sanders. Thus far, Ravenel has understandably been preoccupied with saving his own candidacy, without giving much thought to trying to influence what the convention might do.

The ultimate fear of the liberals is that the "provisional" nomination might go to Dorn or McNair or someone else of that ilk, and that Ravenel, in the event his candidacy falls through, might end up endorsing such a candidate. The liberals are convinced this would be catastrophic both for other reform Democratic candidates in November, and for hopes of maintaining the increased momentum of the reform movement Ravenel's candidacy has provided.

To avoid this eventuality, then, liberal pressure is increasing on Ravenel to throw his support behind Sanders (or another acceptable candidate, if one can be found) at the convention. The effort is to convince Ravenel that, in addition to the welfare of the reform movement, the Puffer's own personal political future is at stake. If any sort of deal is made for Ravenel to support Dorn or McNair, Ravenel's image would be

severely damaged in the eyes of his younger, more liberal supporters. In four years, if there were another campaign for Ravenel, instead of the fresh new face which has now become the personification of reform in the state, he would be just another politician; rather than the adversary of the establishment and all its abuses, he would have become pretty much a member of the club.

There are no simple answers to the dilemma. What is emerging is a test of the viability, strength and organization of the reform forces within the Democratic Party, and how closely Ravenel is willing to continue to identify with the reformers.

By his actions over the next few days, Ravenel may strengthen the reform movement and install himself clearly as its leader for some time to come. Or he could follow the advice of Senator Fritz Hollings, and "pull back and join the team" -- in which case he could also watch much of the movement collapse in frustration and disillusionment. If that happens, it would take a while to build back to the point where the reformers find themselves now. Whether Pug Ravenel's personal political fortunes could be rebuilt would also be questionable.

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cinema

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ATLANTIC THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Baby Needs a New Pair of Shoes" -- rated R, show times at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"The Gang That Could" and "Back Seat Cabbie." Two X-rated hits. Shows continuous from 3:30. Last complete show at 9.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"Swinging Cheerleaders," rated R. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Late show -- "Serpico," rated R, 11 p.m.

CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-9030

"The Newcomers," rated X. An all-star cast, including Georgina Spelvin, Harry Reams, Tanya T. Tickler, and Davey Jones. Shows continuous from 1 p.m. daily. Last complete show starts at 9 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"Thunderbolt and Lightfoot" starring Clint Eastwood. Rated R, shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 7798-1110

"Benji," a family-type dog flick, rated G. Shows at 2, 4, 6, and 8 p.m.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

"Harold and Maude," rated R. Shows at 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6, 7:40, and 9:20.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Mall, 796-0022

"Last Detail," rated R. Starring Jack Nicholson. Shows at 1:40, 3:30, 6, 7:40 and 9:20.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Mall, 796-0022

"Blazing Saddles," rated R. Shows at 2, 3:50, 5:40, 7:30 and 9:20.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson Square, Downtown, 254-6731

"Death Wish," starring Charles Bronson, rated R. Shows at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10, and 9.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1050

"Juggernaut," starring Richard Harris and Omar Sharif. Rated PG. Show times 12:30, 2:45, 4:55, 7:10, and 9:20

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7960

"The Groove Tube," rated R. Shows at 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6, 7:30, and 9.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 256-5800

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" is still reaping it in. Rated PG. Show times 3, 5, 7, and 9.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Funny Car Summer," which looks like a real class production, is rated G. Shows at 3, 5, 7, and 9.

(continued on page eleven)

'Pippin' coming to the Coliseum

Pippin, the Tony Award winning musical comedy from Broadway, will be at the Carolina Coliseum October 7 for one performance. Barry Williams appears in the title role. Pippin, historically Pepin, is the son of Charlemagne. The son of the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire is a pacifist and a rebel. This eighth century "flower child's" search for fulfillment in life is acted out by a Mephistophelian leading player and his troupe of harlequins. Pippin tries learning through books. He samples the pleasures of the flesh, and the furies of war. He forments a revolution and even contemplates the supreme act of immortal fame (immolation by fire of stage). The music and lyrics for *Pippin* were written by Stephen Schwartz, whose first stage effort was *Godspell*. Director-choreographer Bob Fosse Tony Awards for his electric dances and spectacular staging, produced the words and music. Clive Barnes of *The New York Times* said "Pippin is one of the best musical stagings to be seen in years." One magazine said, "Circus, ballet, musical comedy, minstrel show, clowns, rock concert, magic, vaudeville, spectacle -- check any of these items that you enjoy and you'll find them in 'Pippin.'" Tickets for the play are now on sale at Coliseum ticket outlets for \$6.50 and \$7.50.

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FOX Theatre
DOWNTOWN
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When people talk during a movie, that's not news. When they talk with the movie, as at "HAROLD AND MAUDE," that's news.

A qualification for a movie classic is that it have rich or pithy or clever dialogue—lines that you anticipate each time you see the film. Some buffs even pride themselves on memorizing whole chunks of the script, and reciting it along with the on-screen actors. We've heard of this happening at screenings of films like "All About Eve", "Casablanca", "King Kong", etc.

It now seems to be happening with "HAROLD AND MAUDE". We're not surprised, because Colin Higgins' script does have many joyful, unforgettable lines. Personally, we don't care if you memorize the whole movie, but could we request that you hold down the talking—out of respect for those who may be seeing the film for the first time.

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